

"THE NEW SUN FOR THE WHOLE WORLD"
ANDERSEN, MEYER
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No. 2 Queen's Road, Central
HONGKONG.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881).

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MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1919.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(By courtesy of the "South China Morning Post".)

STRAITS "OUR DAY."

Singapore, March 24.
Singapore's share in the Straits "Our Day" now totals \$636,900.

INFLUENZA AMONG GERMANS.

Singapore, March 24.
It is rumoured that there are some influenza cases among the repatriated Germans. All the ships are lying out at the quarantine anchorage.

FRENCH CRUISER AT PENANG.

Singapore, March 24.
The French cruiser *Destress* has arrived at Penang.

SHANGHAI BANK SWINDLE.

Shanghai, March 23.
A Bank of China messenger is missing with \$40,000. He drew a lakh of dollars from the local branch for the Foochow branch and remitted \$60,000 to Foochow by his servant but disappeared himself with the balance.

DEPORTED GERMANS AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore, March 22.
The Atreus, with 741 German subjects who are being repatriated, has arrived. The *Nore* and *Novara* are due to-day and all communication with the shore has been prohibited.

THE STRAITS LOTTERY.

Singapore, March 22.
The Drawing totalled \$478,000. The Red Cross takes \$123,700. The first prize was \$97,000. The Colonial Secretary congratulated the Colony on the success of its "Our Day" efforts and said the 1918 collection was the last and best.

(From "Our Own Correspondent".)

THE STRAITS WAR LOTTERY.

Singapore, March 22.
The Straits War Lottery totalled \$478,000, of which \$325,000 is distributed in prize money. The first prize, valued at \$97,500, was won by Khoa Heng-gan, of Penang; the second, \$65,000, by Chua Yong-soon, a Singapore clerk; and the third, \$32,500, by the French Bank at Hanoi.

NEWS BY WIRELESS.

("Daily Bulletin" Service).

PEACE CONFERENCE.

Paris, March 22.
President Wilson will act as Chairman of the League of Nations Commission meeting to-day, when all the proposed amendments will be considered and the plan will take definite form.—*American Wireless*.

U. S. COTTON CROP.

Washington, March 22.
The finance statistics for the 1918 cotton crop of the Cotton Census Bureau reports that the ginned production was 11,808,118 bales and running bales 12,822,501, the equivalent of 500 lb. bales exclusive of linters.—*American Wireless*.

FLOTATION OF U. S. BOND ISSUE.

Washington, March 22.
The War Financial Corporation is considering floating a bond issue which will probably total \$200,000,000 and be issued in a few weeks to provide funds for railroads and to meet the other demands upon the Corporation.—*American Wireless*.

LOANS TO U. S. FARMERS.

Washington, March 22.
Loans totalling \$14,599,800 have been advanced to farmers in the United States by the Federal Reserve Banks.—*American Wireless*.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TO-DAY'S CASES.

The March Criminal Sessions were resumed this morning, both Courts sitting.

(Before the Chief Justice.)

CHARGE OF BRIBERY.

Lo Cheun was charged with receiving a bribe and pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by the Crown Solicitor (Mr. G. H. Wakeman) prosecuted, and the accused was defended by Mr. Eldon Porter, instructed by Mr. D. J. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnstone, Stokes and Master.

The jurymen were—Messrs. R. Hunter, E. Aculi, T. L. Scott, G. H. May, S. Goldsmith, J. M. Norrish and W. P. Vermeulen.

Opening the case for the Crown, the Attorney General said the accused, who was a member of the Public Works Department, was charged with accepting a bribe on January 14, of \$400 from a man named Chung Sik-cheun. The evidence for the prosecution was that the accused is a foreman on the permanent staff of the P. W. D. and had been in that service for about eight years. With the exception of the present charge there was nothing against the accused, who had carried out his job in a satisfactory manner. His salary was, in all, \$60 per month, therefore the amount of the alleged bribe was six-and-a-half times the amount of accused's salary—a comparatively large sum.

On January 14 the accused was on duty as principal foreman, in connection with the work of widening the Taipo Road. It was not his duty to receive any money. The man from whom the accused was alleged to have received the bribe, Chun, is the manager of a firm of contractors which had contracted to undertake the work of widening the Taipo Road. Chun would tell them that accused came to his house on January 11, and said "When I come back on Monday will you have \$400 ready for me." Chun then saw Inspector Terrett and showed him four \$100 notes, the numbers of which were taken by Inspector Terrett. Chun eventually handed these notes to accused, which act was witnessed by two Chinese policemen. The accused was then arrested. The accused said at the Police station, when charged, that he had been promised "cumshaw" by the contractor for looking after the work as the former did not know how to do it properly. He was promised a sum of \$300 but the contractor said he would pay an extra \$100 if an advance of \$4,000 or \$5,000 from the P.W.D. was secured for the Chinese New Year. Accused stated that he told the contractor that he had arranged for the advance and then received the \$400 "cumshaw."

Evidence was then taken, after which the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

(Before the Puisne Judge.)

ARMED ROBBERY.

Cheung Yut was charged with armed robbery, at 131 Shanghai Street, Yaumati, on Jan. 23.

Accused pleaded not guilty.

The Crown Solicitor, Mr. G. H. Wakeman, prosecuted, and the accused was undefended.

The jurymen were—Messrs. W. Macfarlane, W. J. Souza, P. V. A. Bothelo, C. T. Gunned, E. L. Rocha, A. A. Giau and C. Ribeiro.

Opening the case for the prosecution, the Crown Solicitor said that No. 131, Shanghai Street, was partly occupied by a money changer's and partly by a goldsmith's shop. On January 23, whilst the master of the money changer's shop was sitting behind the counter with his fokis, making up five dollar rolls of ten cent pieces, at about 8 o'clock, four men came in. All, except the prisoner, who was unarmed, drew revolvers and covered the master and his

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Wah Tax Yat Pa Service.)

Peking, March 23.

American news despatches state that a certain high Japanese Chinese personage is interfering with the Chinese interlopers in Paris and is responsible for Lu Ching-cheung's recent resignation.

Local shipping agents have also had their hands full, and applications for connections have been pouring in.

The s.s. *Taming* arrived from Bangkok, on Sunday, and some of the foreign passengers have had to find accommodation at Chinese Hotels whilst some others are still compelled to remain on board.

The arrivals include a large number of missionaries.

NO ACCOMMODATION.

HONGKONG HOTELS FULL.

The Colony's hotel accommodation has been taxed to its utmost, during the week-end, owing to a large number of travellers arriving on the Empress of Asia, and other vessels. The local hotels were rapidly filled and many of the visitors have had to remain on board the vessel named.

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BABIES' PENSIONS.

"G. B. S." ON BRITISH "ECCENTRICITIES."

"By a happy coincidence," says Mr. George Bernard Shaw, in the *Dockers Record*, on the subject of Mothers' Pensions, "the moment at which the United States threw themselves into the European struggle to destroy life was that in which they threw themselves into the European struggle to save it. President Wilson was the protagonist of the first operation and Judge Henry Neil of the other."

Judge Neil, a man of powerful originality, conceived the startling notion that as a child must, after all, be looked after by somebody until a trustworthy combined incubator, stomach pump, and vacuum cleaner is invented, that somebody may as well be the child's mother. He proposed, in short, to tear the children from the aching arms of the official guardians of the poor and the beadle, and fling them naked on the maternal breast.

"Unnatural as it seemed, the notion had its good points. It was much cheaper; and the children did not die of it as they did in the constricting caresses of the official custodians. Within reason, even a bad mother is better than a good beadle."

Judge Neil had another fresh idea. When the poor mother was flogged out and exhibited as necessarily a bad mother, he pointed out that the way to get over her poverty, and consequently her badness, was to give her some money. When the experiment was only half a success in America he said, "Give her twice as much money," which being done, the experiment became wholly successful.

"When Judge Neil came to England he found, among the other eccentric arrangements of this most unreasonable country, that we had actually instituted old age pensions without ever thinking of the far more pressing need for young age pensions, and he set himself to persuade us that we had begun at the wrong end."

"A still crazier discovery was that a woman with illegitimate children could by a familiar every-day process of law obtain a pension of five shillings a week for each child provided she selected the father from the well-to-do class which can afford such luxuries. No doubt this arrangement tends to abolish class hatred by encouraging affectionate relations between the proletariat and the bourgeois; but Judge Neil could not be made to understand why a respectable married woman, struggling to bring up six children, should have a starvation pittance doled out to her with every circumstance of bitter, humiliating, and continuous insult, whilst a less scrupulous one should have twice as much."

"The Judge makes helps instead of hindrances of these anomalies. They enable him to show us what fools we are in a good-humoured manner. He is gaining ground here as he did in his own country."

DAY-BY-DAY.

Our report of Saturday's football is unavoidably held over.

Mr. F. W. G. Clark, of Messrs. Shaw, Toms and Co., has been elected an Associate Member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers.

We learn that the sale of conjectures of Whittaker's Almanack for 1919, which have reached the East and Far East, has been prohibited "until cancelled" pages are advised.

In a case heard before Mr. R. E. Lindell this morning in which a Chinese boy was ordered to be birched and to be detained for 48 hours for stealing a raincoat belonging to a Japanese who left it in a richah, whilst he entered a house in Spring Garden Lane, it was stated by Inspector Kent that a gang of boys often visited the houses in this street and stole articles belonging to the visitors, who were inclined to take measures for their arrest, partly from the fact that they were incapable, being under the influence of drink, and partly from an apprehension that prosecution would lead to publicity concerning their being found in such an ill-famed district.

For soliciting near the Murray Barracks, a Chinese woman was arrested by Sergeant Bryant of the Garrison Military Police and when charged before Mr. G. N. Orme this morning was sent to prison for three months without the option of a fine. The prosecuting Police Officer, Inspector Kent, said that he knew for a fact that a number of street walkers made it a practice of parading the streets in this locality with a view to soliciting from the soldiers.

He cited an instance the other day when some soldiers had to be sent to hospital as the result of acquiring disease in the locality. The Military authorities, he said, wanted to put a stop to this practice, which was doing incalculable harm. Following instructions given to the Military Police, a Chinese woman was arrested last Friday and on the following day was sentenced by Mr. R. E. Lindell.

The net which the Police have for some time past been spreading in the vicinity of King Street, Wanchai, for gathering in an elusive gang of gamblers was yesterday productive of results in that 12 Chinese were caught at No. 16, King's Street and were to-day brought before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Magistracy and each fined \$3. It was stated by Sergeant Cockle that this gang was a very slippery one. They had continually evaded the Police by ever changing their headquarters. In the present case, the Police took the precaution of taking out six different warrants to cover the search. A humorous outcome of the search was that one Chinese policeman was drawn into the Police net. This bright ornament of the law, who was supposed to be on duty on his beat near the locality, found the game too irresistible, and he was surprised by the raiding party whilst hobnobbing with the gamblers and participating in the game. He attempted to bolt by jumping through the window along with several other gamblers. When the O.S.P. was informed, he ordered the constable to be brought before the Magistrate. Inspector Kent told Mr. Orme that the constable was beat near the locality, found the game too irresistible, and he was surprised by the raiding party whilst hobnobbing with the gamblers. When the O.S.P. was informed, he ordered the constable to be brought before the Magistrate. Inspector Kent told Mr. Orme that the constable was beat near the locality, found the game too irresistible, and he was surprised by the raiding party whilst hobnobbing with the gamblers. When the O.S.P. was informed, he ordered the constable to be brought before the Magistrate. Inspector Kent told Mr. Orme that the constable was beat near the locality, found the game too irresistible, and he was surprised by the raiding party whilst hobnobbing with the gamblers. 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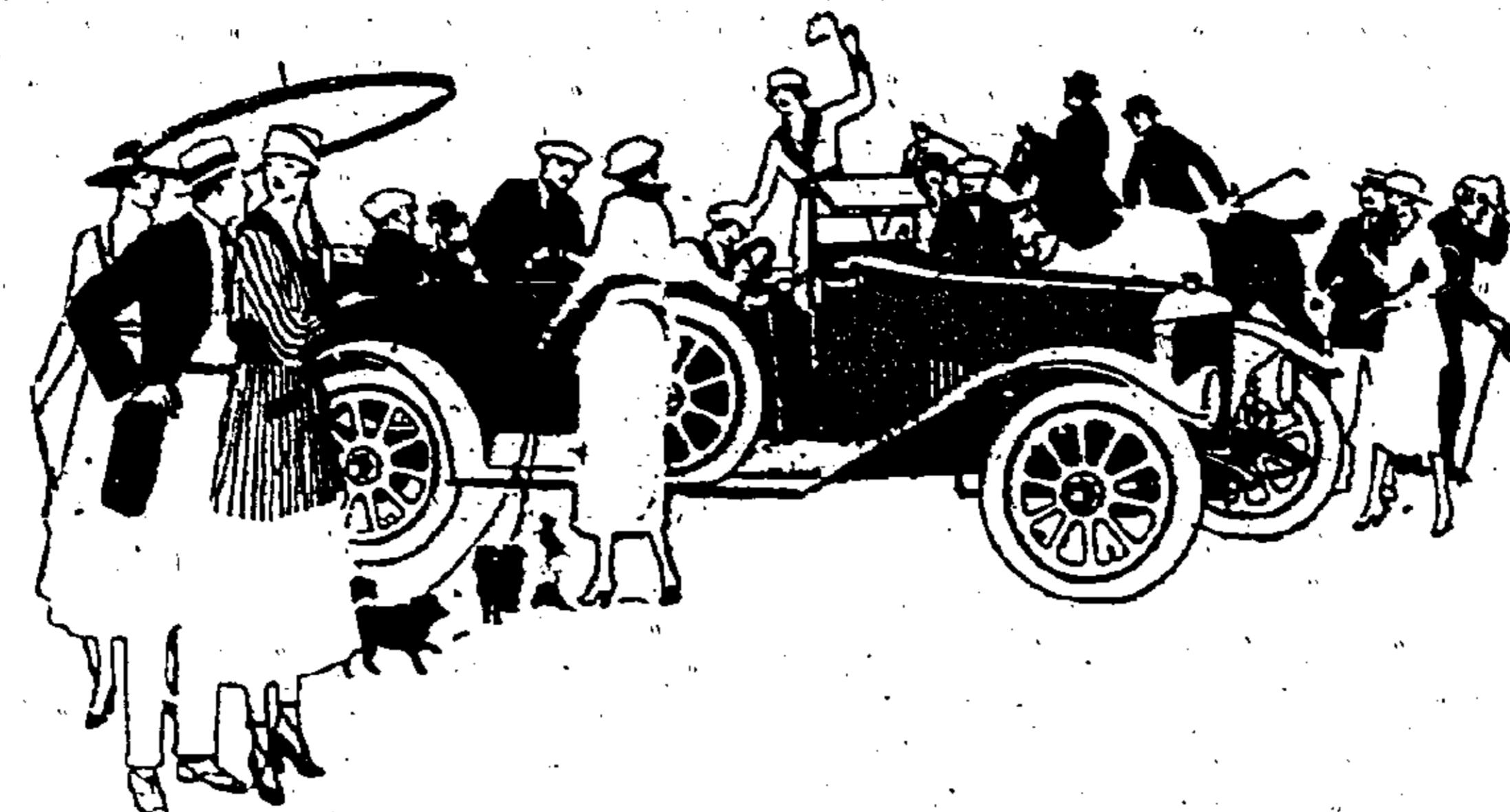
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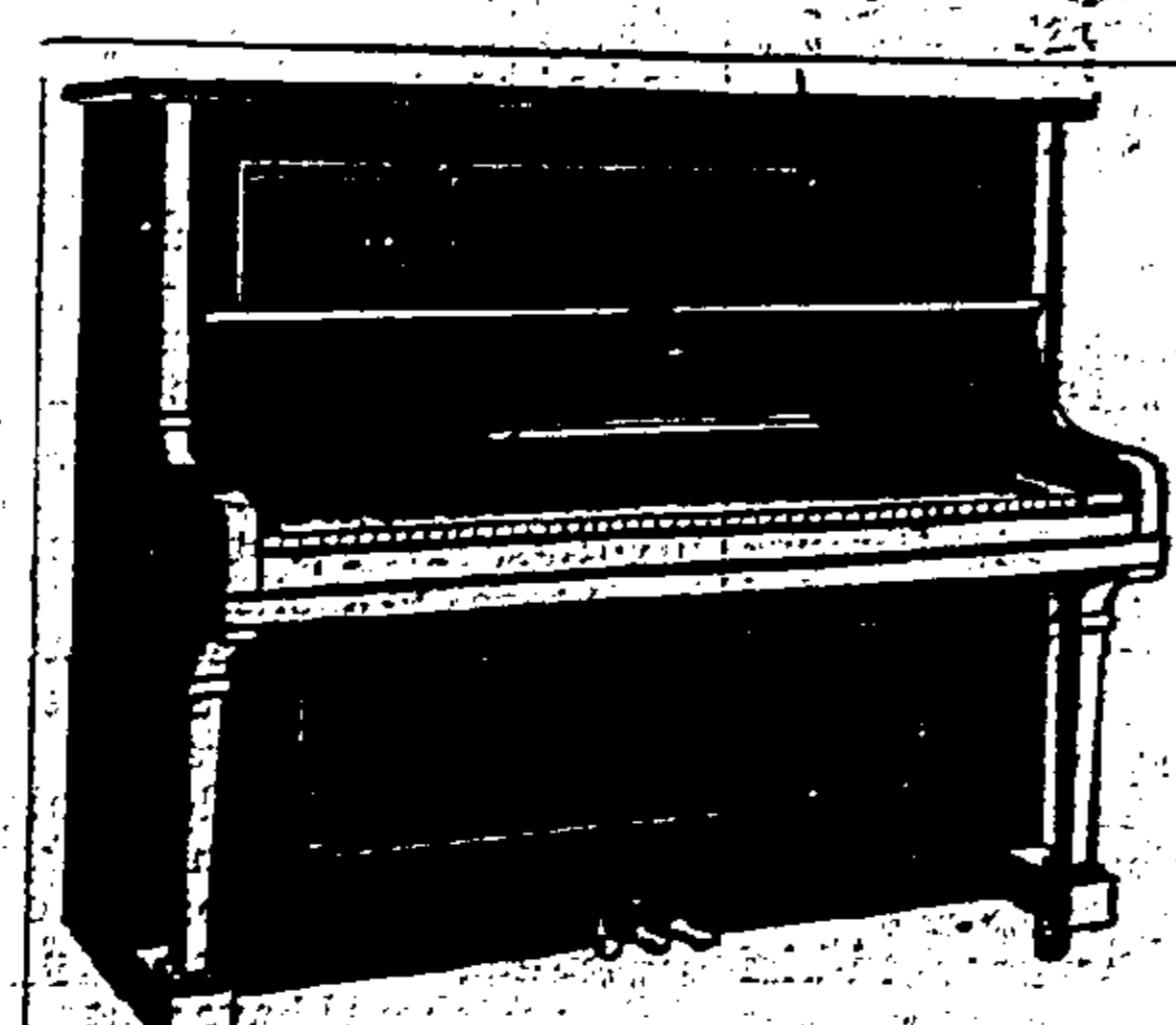
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COLONEL'S WIFE SENTENCED.
The wife of a Colonel in the Indian Army was sentenced at Marylebone recently to six months' imprisonment in the second division for obtaining £150 by fraud from Abraham Cohen. She took a furnished flat at Hampstead from Mrs. Morton, widow of Mr. Charles Morton of the Palace Theatre, and gave Cohen a bill of sale for £150 on

furniture, which she said was her own. She also pawned all the articles of value in the flat. There were also three warrants against her for fraud at Westminister. It was stated that she had lost her two sons, aged 21 and 20, in the war, and had given way to excessive drinking, which had affected her moral responsibility. No fewer than 150 wine and spirit bottles were found in the flat.

THE
ESTEY
PIANO

NEW MODELS

AT

ROBINSON'S

LAWN TENNIS.

AFTER FIVE YEARS.

At the risk of causing an epidemic of apoplexy among patriotic and stertorous old gentlemen, it is suggested here that the game they pooh-pooh as pat-ball has proved itself an admirable war-game—possibly the best of them all. War, with its synchronized watches and its road-making, has been an apter teacher than any professional philosopher in bringing home to leisurely, redundant England the meaning and importance of time and space; and of all her standard games there is none so economical of both—and at the same time of apparatus—as lawn tennis.

Boxing?—the criticism to be passed on boxing as a recreation in time of war is that, like football, it has too much in common with the business of the moment to offer the complete change which is essential to relaxation. Cricket, like other gentlemen, gave up his broad acres to national purpose at once and without protest when war was declared; there is a rumour of vegetables planted on a certain cherished pitch; none of them came up, and the groundman is in an asylum; but it is the spirit which counts in these things. One pictures cricket dropping into the background and rather pleased at the opportunity of showing that he had known himself not to be an industry all the time that well-meaning acquaintances were calculating his averages to three places of decimals. (As if cricket were not too English to have any truck with those damned dots!) The hours of play, the pace of scoring, the "playable" conditions, all were changed; in fact, cricket became so completely adapted to the new circumstances that it was hardly the thing to make a lot of runs.

But lawn tennis remained the same game. It has been much played in an unobtrusive way, and busy men owe to it needed exercise not otherwise procurable. Hard courts require little attention, and as for grass courts, a bunker or so more or less is not noticed; the courts were there when the players had leisure. At first the majority declined to admit the existence of leisure. One player—he is usually referred to as "a prominent exponent"—solemnly broke his racket upon the fall of of Liege; though he was not likely to hit Haas half as hard with anything else—and denounced lawn tennis as frivolity—some day, "pestilent frivolity." But after he had got himself into khaki it must have been suggested to him that to appear in it among the beflanned was to be a shining example—an action that intelligent patriotism clearly demanded of him. At any rate, he took to paying, at first intermittent, and then regular, visits to his old haunts. But if the game was the same, the spirit in which it was played was different. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say the spirit in which it was discussed. To be pursued will zest by a grown man, a lawn-tennis ball must bulk to him as the great globe itself. This it very properly remained while in flight. But it became a ball again—a soft ball—when boxed. Again, a defeat by that promising youngster who used to want 15 to make a fight of it had ceased to be—as in the preceding lustrum—a mystery, a catastrophe, and an outrage. That defeat was a token of a serious life; it was found to be a less interesting topic than the "communiqué"; it was—it was best not mentioned lest the speaker be confounded with Old—who had been overheard complaining of the consequences of a certain false bound just after the news of the first gas attack came through, and who was said to have taken a reference to a German invasion to apply to the doings of Herr Froitzheim at Wimbledon in 1914.

That fine player will not be seen at the Wimbledon Championships which are to begin on June 23, 1919; all enemy aliens are to be excluded; and if this decision is to be regretted upon technical grounds, any other is open to objections too obvious to need mention.

On the other hand, a large entry list may be looked for from the Alien countries. Bumaria may go some way in

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16 QUEEN'S ROAD

one championship with Mr. N. Misnia, and France in another with Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen. Veterans of the Western front will be entertained to learn that this young lady is an authentic champion of Picardy—she won the title at the mature age of 24. Another player who would be new and welcome to Wimbledon is Mr. Clinton B. Herd, of the U.S. Navy. His service is faster than that of that "human catapult," Mr. McLoughlin; so those say who have stood up to and survived both. The British Navy is credited with a coming player in Lieutenant P. F. Glover, a half-brother of Lieutenant-Colonel Kingcote's. The latter has been seen playing well himself, and in the intervals of acquiring military distinctions Major A. H. Lowe has found time to keep up his driving. Major T. M. Matvordato also has played from time to time. Major J. C. Parke received a wound early in the war, and recovered from it sufficiently to receive another. These four, it will be remembered, constituted the last British Davis Cup team. Lieutenant A. E. Beaman—a possible choice for that team—is said to have improved.

But as the last five years will have affected nerves and muscles in various ways, it will be prudent to defer any formal estimate and classification of players until after the Covered Court Tournament which will be held in the spring (if permission is granted) at Queen's Club.

MOHAMMEDAN SECRET SOCIETY.

It is learned that some young Mohammedans, who are members of the Wolf Head Society, a secret society organized by turbulent Mohammedans in Kansu, Shensi and Sinkiang, are secretly agitating for the separation of these provinces from China Proper so that an independent Mohammedan State can be established in the east of Asia.

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LOST.—or gone astray in Kowloon. Bull pup (bitch) Lemon and White. Answers to the name of "Beauty." Finder please return to Leo. D. Almada Castro, Old Supreme Court Building, Hongkong for No. 3, Carnarvon Villas, Kowloon.

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BREAKFAST DISHES.

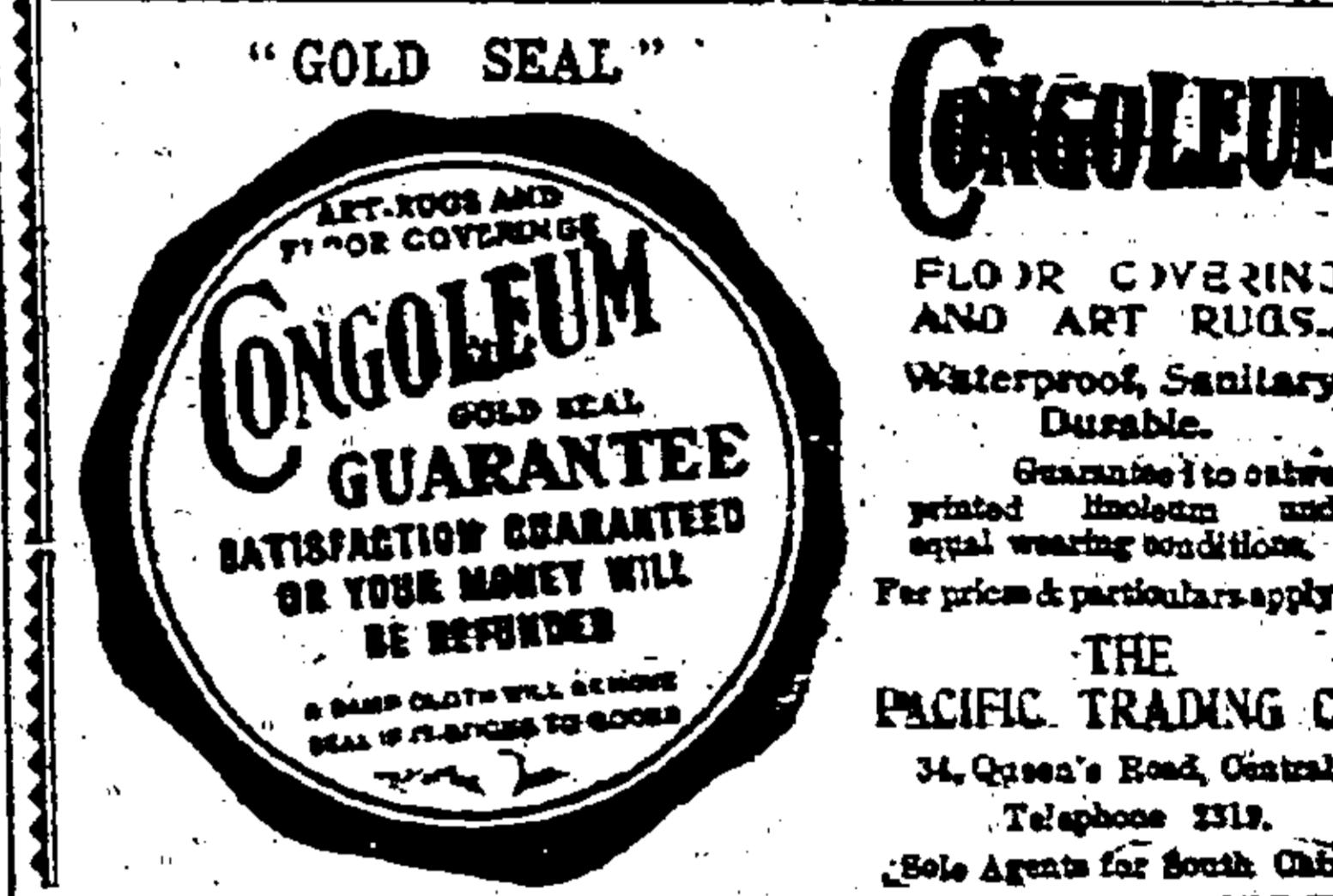
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Herrings in Tomato Sauce 60cts per tin.
Sardines in Mustard, Soused & Natural 40cts per tin.
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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1919.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

One of the cables received over the week-end shows that Far Eastern affairs are now being brought to the fore in Paris in connection with the conferences being held by the representatives of the Allied nations. At the moment, nothing has been divulged concerning the decisions which are likely to be arrived at regarding the claims of Japan and China, but that the delegates of both these countries wish to secure a full hearing of their respective viewpoints is evident from the fact that they have issued statements to the journalists now gathered in the French capital. From the very commencement of the Allied sittings it has been clear that the Japanese and Chinese representatives have not seen eye to eye on Eastern issues; the Chinese, particularly, have created the impression that they do not trust Japan, and they have not hesitated to say some unpleasant things about their near neighbour. Japan, on the other hand, has, through her delegates and by official statements issued from Tokyo, professed the kindest feelings towards China, and has laboured hard to inform the world that she has no designs on either the integrity or the independence of China. It will be for the other Allied delegates to pass judgment on the issues raised. Their decisions will be awaited with the deepest interest.

When we come to examine the respective statements made by the Japanese and Chinese delegates, it becomes clear that both are rather over-stating the facts. No-one who has China's welfare at heart will find fault with her desire to be free of some of the burdens which have been imposed on her, especially by the German privileges in Shantung. Neither can it be considered unreasonable that they should expect Japan to fulfil her promise to relinquish her hold on Kiaochau. The famous twenty-one demands made by the Japanese are also rightfully resented, since they were only acceded to under distinct pressure. But we are inclined to suspend judgment on the allegation that Japan has profited from joining in the war in 1914 and 1915, in the absence of any official disclosures confirming the statement. We would, indeed, even go so far as to say that but for Allied pressure it is doubtful if China would ever have "come in." There have all through the war been prominent Chinese politicians who have been decidedly pro-German, and we are not convinced that there are not still many such in China. We must take, too, with a pinch of salt the assertion that only lack of tonnage prevented China from sending a hundred thousand troops to Europe. China is naturally anxious, at this particular juncture, to make out a case showing herself in the light of a most enthusiastic but unfortunately placed Ally. Her record, however, is scarcely such as to justify that view. What she has done is, we are sure, fully appreciated. But how much more might she not have done!

If the Chinese delegates have rather over-painted the picture, the same can be said of the Japanese. It will be generally agreed that Japan has been a far more valuable Ally than China has. There is, however, another side which cannot be overlooked. The Japanese delegates are rejoicing that a new era is dawning in which Right is to prevail over Force, but there have been instances in Japan's dealings with China which suggest that Japanese policy has not always been based on that standard. The Japanese may, as Marquis Saito says, have just and legitimate aspirations in the Far East, but we shall want to know a little bit more about them before being convinced that, as interpreted by Japan, they can be acceptable to China, or indeed, to other Powers. It is a very pretty dream which the Marquis conjures up—of the peaceful union of the Eastern world, with the Western world under a League of Nations in perfect harmony and will. But on practical issues there is much in the Eastern situation which will need clearing up before we can pin our belief in the probability of its coming true. Anyhow, both China and Japan are now given a chance of actually demonstrating their good faith. We trust that they will utilise the occasion wisely and well.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

REVELATIONS.

Whatever may be said against the workers' standpoint, it is clear that some of the revelations made before the Coal Commission have been distinctly unfortunate for the owners. Conditions of labour and of housing accommodation in mining districts have been exposed which will surely gain a deal of sympathy for the miners' demands, especially when these are contrasted with the tremendous profits which have fallen to the capitalists. We fear that an analysis of the facts will show, at any rate so far as some of the mines are concerned, that the Socialistic allegations of the producers, the essential people, being ground down under harsh conditions while the owners reap in the spoils of their labour, are pretty near the truth. The Chairman of the Scottish Miners is said to have startled the Commission by a recital of facts and figures regarding the dangers of the calling and the abominable housing conditions prevailing. The owners' reply to these disclosures was that if things were as described, they must be put right. Of course they must, but we hardly think the public will believe that the owners have all this time been ignorant of the actual situation in this regard.

LABOUR'S DEMANDS.

The more we look into the present industrial situation at Home the more are we convinced that large concessions will have to be made to Labour if a crisis of unprecedented magnitude is to be avoided. The workers, now fully conscious of their power, are not going to be satisfied with vague, indefinite promises, neither will the employment of catch phrases conciliate them. The Speech from the Throne the other day spoke of the necessity of a fairer distribution of the country's wealth. That will have to come.

A Chinese from Australia was this morning fined \$100 by Mr. R. E. Lindsell for having two pistol magazines and 244 rounds of ammunition in his possession. He was arrested on the Iau Tak Wharf and said he intended to take the arms to his country place.

To show their high esteem for their departing chiefs, the Staff of the Chinese Post Office at Canton formally presented to the Postal Commissioner, Mr. C. H. Shields a large silver cup on Saturday morning. Mr. Cheung Man-ling the Deputy Chinese Postal Commissioner, in a few appropriate words, expressed the sentiment of the employees of the service when handing the souvenir to the recipient. Commissioner Shields expects to depart for England on leave early next month.

Mr. G. N. Orme this morning had before him a smuggler of opium who was caught on the Macao steamer wharf with two tins of opium concealed on his person. Of course, he had a story to tell to prove that he was innocent. He said a passenger on the Macao boat, who was a friend of his, had requested him to carry the opium for him. That friend could not be produced as he had left for Macao by the steamer. The Magistrate was quick to perceive the discrepancy in this man's story and he fined him \$150, or in default, two months' hard labour.

Mr. J. H. Gardener, attended this morning before Mr. R. E. Lindsell and entered a plea of guilty, with a request for leniency, on behalf of a Chinese who was arrested in Connaught Road Central for being in unlawful possession of an incomplete revolver and 322 rounds of ammunition. Mr. Gardener said his client had just come to the Colony from Canada by the Empress of Asia, and the Police did not suggest that the arms were intended to be used in Hongkong. Inspector Boulger said that except for two parts of the revolver which had been removed, the weapon was quite serviceable. A fine of \$150 was imposed, the arms being confiscated.

As a result of a search made by Sergeant Hollands on No. 54, New Market Street a Chinese was arrested and tried before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning, on a charge of being in possession of a number of English, Mexican and Chinese counterfeit coins of various denominations, which were found concealed in a box in his cubicle. He told the Magistrate that the coins were put into his box by some one who had a grudge against him. The Magistrate:—"I don't believe your statement. It was most improbable that the coins were put in your trunk without your knowledge." On three counts into which the charge was divided, his Warship passed sentence of six months' hard labour. The option of a \$150 fine for the last two counts was granted.

SHAMEEN NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shameen, March 22.

In the Canton Club Spring Billiard Handicap the final was played last evening and resulted in the very popular win for M. Drevard by only 23 points from Mr. P. Strijfbergen. M. Drevard played a most consistent game. The Golf Competition at Tung-shan Recreation Club Links for the Captain's Cup of 1918 has reached the final stage, leaving Mr. J. T. Smith and Mr. C. E. Watson to fight the final out. The date is not as yet fixed but it is anticipated to be played of next week-end. There is much speculation as to the winner.

DAY-BY-DAY.

WORK YOUR EYES AND EARS
OVERTIME, BUT GIVE YOUR TONGUE
AN OCCASIONAL HOLIDAY.

The Peak Tramways time-table has been revised. Our readers are referred for details to the advertisement elsewhere.

St. Stephen's College hold their annual athletic sports on April 1 at Happy Valley. Mrs. E. J. Barnett will distribute the prizes.

A father and son banquet, the first of its nature in public in Canton, was held under the auspices of the Boys Department in the Y.M.C.A. last Saturday evening, March 22, more than forty fathers and sons attending.

"Pinkie" will be enacted by Miss Marjorie Stewart to-night and at the Wednesday matinee as well as the final performance on Saturday, the 28th inst. Miss Georgia Mooser will undertake the role on Tuesday night and the Thursday matinee.

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CURRENT COIN.

[BY "MERCATOR"]

There has been more activity on the local Stock Exchange during the week, owing to the ups and downs of Fortune and of the speculators who wait upon her. On the whole, stocks have been firmer and show increases all round. The Stock Exchange last week was chiefly noteworthy for a little spurt in China Sugars, Hongkong Wharves and Hongkong Docks. At the beginning of the week China Sugars were \$116 sellers, to-day they are at \$120. Hongkong Wharves registered an advance of \$8 per share, while Hongkong Docks finished very firm to-day at \$160 1/2, against \$155 sellers, at the beginning of the week. Even Shanghai Docks, which have been very sluggish during the last three weeks, have now gone up to taels 131 1/2.

On this occasion, the role of Pinkie was taken by Miss Georgia Mooser, a charming little girl who played the part as to the manner born. She was delightfully natural all through the play; she spoke her words most clearly and her whole demeanour was that of a refined and talented little actress. All the other characters were again well taken, and the whole performance was thoroughly enjoyable. Everyone agrees that "Pinkie and the Fairies" is one of the A.D.C.'s greatest triumphs.

The remaining performances will doubtless draw large and appreciative audiences.

ed a dividend of \$3.50 and a bonus of \$5.50 per share.

The goldsmith's extremity is the crook's opportunity. During the years of dearth brought about by the war, the free inflow of gold into England had been suspended. There has been this curious paradox, however, that the embargo on gold had apparently a stimulating effect on the manufacture of gold. All manner of people have engaged in the hunt for gold. The crook has not been behind-hand in the adventure. It is largely due to his ingenuity and enterprise that among the manifold privations of war there was no serious shortage of gold wares. He did his bit in bringing to light the hoarded gold coins in which the Home-land proved to be unexpectedly rich. It was forbidden gold, but that added zest to the quest.

A league of nations to enforce peace is as old as the hills. There is nothing new under the sun—which is old in itself—and the birth of the idea, so far as history shows, dates back to 1023, when Robert II of France, known as The Godly, and Henry II of Germany, known as The Holy met one August day on the banks of the River Meuse to discuss universal peace in a monarchical and kingly manner. After considerable talk, which resulted in nothing tangible, they decided to go to Paris the next year to consult Pope Benedict VIII. But the Pope and Henry, both being old, died before the meeting could take place.

Henry's successor to the throne of Germany was ambitious, and instead of desiring universal peace, the world had universal war. Three hundred years later Dubois revived the scheme, and outlined a plan to Philip IV of France, but the nations were too busy fighting to think of peace. But the idea germinated, and in 1517 Desiderius Erasmus mentioned it as a favourite project to "assemble a congress of Kings at Cambrai" who were to "enter into a mutual and indissoluble engagement to preserve the peace with each other and throughout Europe." The Emperor Maximilian, Francis I of France, Henry VIII of England, and Charles, sovereign of the Low Countries, were to meet, but nothing came of the project. A hundred years later Emericus Cruse, in his book "Le Nouveau Cyneas" outlined his plan. It was published in 1522 and called "The New Cyneas" in honour of Cyneas, the famous Thessalian orator. Cruse proposed the establishment of a universal union that should include Persia, China, Ethiopia, the East and West Indies, and the world in general.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co., in their annual bullion letter, state that as long as the United States Government is pledged to re-purchase at a dollar the ounce the bullion of melted United States coin, which is placed at the disposal of the Indian Mint (at present amounting to 115,000,000 ounces), the price cannot fall much, if at all, below 46d (allowing for the return of the American exchange to a normal figure). If there were no external competition with the United States Government, the re-purchase of this bullion, together with local trade requirements, would absorb probably two years' production of that country.

There seems to be some discontent in the ranks of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock shareholders. The Company made a profit of \$2,300,000 last year on a capital of \$3,000,000. This is almost equal to the capital, and yet the shareholders got the same dividend (\$8) as the previous year, when they made about \$1,000,000 profit. Last year there was talk of a bonus and people bought heavily. When the balance sheet was issued the question of bonus was *non est* and quotations slumped. This year there was no talk of giving a bonus, but when the balance sheet was published some shareholders did not believe their eyes when they read the announcement of a distribution of a bonus of \$4 per share.

Trade all over the world has felt the lack of silver. Hence quite a good and continuous demand may be expected from many quarters. As to coinage demand generally, no positive views can be expressed, for currency arrangements are now in a state of flux, which renders future policy as to the precious metals uncertain. In view of the shortage of gold that may prevail for many years to come large supplies of silver for currency reserves may be considered desirable in other quarters. It must not be forgotten that many millions of silver medals will be struck.

HONGKONG A.D.C.

SATURDAY'S PERFORMANCE.

A crowded house witnessed the second performance of "Pinkie and the Fairies" at the Theatre Royal on Saturday night, and everyone was delighted with the gorgeous production. If possible, the play went with even more smoothness than ever, whilst the magnificence of the staging and beautiful lighting effects made a lasting impression on all present.

On this occasion, the role of Pinkie was taken by Miss Georgia Mooser, a charming little girl who played the part as to the manner born. She was delightfully natural all through the play; she spoke her words most clearly and her whole demeanour was that of a refined and talented little actress. All the other characters were again well taken, and the whole performance was thoroughly enjoyable. Everyone agrees that "Pinkie and the Fairies" is one of the A.D.C.'s greatest triumphs.

The remaining performances will doubtless draw large and appreciative audiences.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

It is rather remarkable that though the Royal Academy has been in existence for a century and a half, Sir Edward Foynter, who has recently resigned the presidency, was only the ninth holder of the office. The first president, of course, was Sir Joshua Reynolds, who was followed by Benjamin West, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir M. A. Shee, Sir Charles Eastlake, Sir Francis Grant, Lord Leighton, and Sir John Millais. Sir Edward succeeded the last named in 1896.

The new editor of *The Times*, London, Mr. Wickham Steed, was widely known before the war as *Times* correspondent at Vienna where he had been stationed for eleven years. Before that he had represented *The Times* at Rome and Berlin. With the possible exception of Dr. Dillon no correspondent who writes in an English language newspaper has so intimate and extensive a knowledge of European politics. His book "The Habsburg Monarchy" is one of the most brilliant expositions ever penned of a difficult and obscure subject.

Mr. Dawson is 44 years old; Mr. Steed is 47; both are unmarried. Mr. Steed has written on the Socialist movement in Britain, Germany and France and (in French) on *La Democratie Britannique*, publications which possibly show the bent of his interests. It is scarcely to be expected that he will be so conscious of and so sympathetic with the ideals of the rising nations of the British Commonwealth as was Mr. Dawson, but it is certain that under his guidance *The Times* will occupy a position of the greatest authority in regard to politics of Europe.

A league of nations to enforce peace is as old as the hills. There is nothing new under the sun—which is old in itself—and the birth of the idea, so far as history shows, dates back to 1023, when Robert II of France, known as The Godly, and Henry II of Germany, known as The Holy met one August day on the banks of the River Meuse to discuss universal peace in a monarchical and kingly manner. After considerable talk, which resulted in nothing tangible, they decided to go to Paris the next year to consult Pope Benedict VIII. But the Pope and Henry, both being old, died before the meeting could take place.

Henry's successor to the throne of Germany was ambitious, and instead of desiring universal peace, the world had universal war. Three hundred years later Dubois revived the scheme, and outlined a plan to Philip IV of France, but the nations were too busy fighting to think of peace. But the idea germinated, and in 1517 Desiderius Erasmus mentioned it as a favourite project to "assemble a congress of Kings at Cambrai" who were to "enter into a mutual and indissoluble engagement to preserve the peace with each other and throughout Europe." The Emperor Maximilian, Francis I of France, Henry VIII of England, and Charles, sovereign of the Low Countries, were to meet, but nothing came of the project. A hundred years later Emericus Cruse, in his book "Le Nouveau Cyneas" outlined his plan. It was published in 1522 and called "The New Cyneas" in honour of Cyneas, the famous Thessalian orator. Cruse proposed the establishment of a universal union that should include Persia, China, Ethiopia, the East and West Indies, and the world in general.

All nations were to be represented by ambassadors, who should hold session at a neutral spot, Venice being suggested as being indifferent to princes.

A TANK IMPOSTOR. William Charles Williams, who at Cardiff recently was sent to prison for six months' hard labour for wearing without authority the uniform of a Royal Naval petty officer with two wound stripes, four service stripes, and three medal ribbons, was employed by the War Savings Committee, and lectured up and down the country with the tanks. At West Hartlepool he was given a public testimonial.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WAR MEMORIAL.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir.—As a reader of your paper, may I ask you to be good enough to let me add in your valuable columns my views in regard to the many suggestions in respect to a War Memorial? I have read with great interest the different suggestions since it was resolved to have such a Memorial, but I am afraid the majority of the people in Hongkong do not realise the object of such a memorial. I quite agree with "Robt. Mac Whirter" some days ago, when, in his famous letter to his nephew, he pointed out that people take this war as an excuse to get a cheap Town Hall, a Theatre, a Bridge, etc., etc.

The suggestion of "De Mediora" is the best. A real War Memorial ought to be erected. By going once a year (at least) to the grand and simple Cross (or something similar) and paying due respect, by offering wreaths of beautiful flowers and by illuminating it on special nights, I am sure it will remind people what that pedestal stands for— "Sacrifice and Victory. 1914—1918."

As for the people wanting a new theatre, Town Hall, or a chime clock, etc., etc., they had better ask the powers-that-be to supply the needs of the Colony, by the proper way and method as in other places—take Shanghai for instance, as a good example.

Enclosing my card.

Yours etc.,

SACRIFICE AND VICTORY.
Canton, March 22, 1919.

CATHOLICS AND PEACE.

Sir.—I noticed in the last issue of the *Religiao e Patria* that a Committee is being formed among various members of the Catholic community to celebrate the occasion of the Signing of the Peace, and the said review suggests that the best plan to commemorate this glorious event on the part of the Catholics in general is to build up a permanent and lasting monument. This can be realized if the whole Catholic Community of the Colony would give their entire support to the movement now set on foot for the establishment of a High Grade School under the direction of the Jesuit Fathers, who are well known over the whole world as the best teachers of youth. I hope that this desideratum will soon be accomplished by general support.

Yours etc.,
A CATHOLIC.
Hongkong, March 24, 1919.

SIBERIAN WAR
COMFORTS.

THE NEED FOR HELP.

As we briefly intimated on Saturday, Mrs. Stabb has received important communications from General Sir C. Herbert Powell, British Red Cross Commissioner in Vladivostok, and from Miss Sheriff MacGregor, Matron-in-Chief, British Red Cross Commission, Vladivostok, dealing with the needs of the Allied soldiers in Siberia.

The letters are too lengthy for reproduction in full, but it may be mentioned that articles marked on Miss Sheriff MacGregor's list as wanted are:—Clothing for refugees (urgently needed at all the time), handkerchiefs, dressing-gowns, food-covers, mops, wash-cloths.

Mrs. Stabb writes:—From these and from information kindly given by Mr. Rapha and by Dr. Eversole, of the American Red Cross, who passed through recently in charge of a shipload of Czech soldiers, it would appear that the need in Siberia is very real indeed and that the British Red Cross is relying on the efforts of the Work Parties in the several ports to help them through the emergencies of the fire of February 5th, when all the Red Cross stores were destroyed, and epidemics of typhus and cholera of which they are apprehensive. They ask for garments and comforts for our own British troops, and as there are not a very great number of these, it is thought that the Work Parties can easily cope with the appeals, especially if, as is hoped, co-ordination with Shanghai and Singapore is established.

There is now enough wool and material in stock to last the Work Parties two months more; and the War Charities Committees have very generously promised further financial aid when this is finished.

At a meeting, on March 5th, of the Hongkong Branch of the Q. M. N. G., it was decided to continue work as long as our own men were depending on us for comforts, and that the facts of this need should be laid before the workers, asking them to face the prospect of another summer's work. It is proposed that Hongkong's share of the list of articles asked for should be shirts, vests, pyjamas, socks and knitted comforts, handkerchiefs, mosquito-nets, food-covers, mops and floor scrubbers, bandages and surgical supplies.

The Committee for the Hongkong Branch of the Q. M. N. G. during the summer, will be as follows:—

Acting President, Mrs. Stabb;

Hon. Sec., Mrs. Hickling; Hon.

Treas., Mrs. Mackenzie; Buying

Committee, Mrs. Chatham, Mrs.

Mackenzie, Mrs. Knight; City

Hall Work Party, Mrs. Stabb;

Chinese Ladies' Work Party,

Mrs. V. Chan; Jewish Recreational Work Party, Mrs. E. M. Raymond; Mothers Union Work Party, Mrs. Walmsley; Kongmooi Work Party, Mrs. Broadfoot; Union Church Work Party, Mrs. Macdonald; Naval and Dockyard Work Party, Mrs. Gurner; Wealayal Church Work Party, Mrs. Gimblett; Catholic Women's League Work Party, Miss Loureiro; Peak Club Bandage-making Work Party, Mrs. G. M. Harston; Unity Workers Party, Mrs. Young; Shipping Secretary, Mrs. Joseph W. Taylor.

The Helena May Bandage-making Class, under Mrs. Jordan, have had to cease work as a separate party, owing to so many members having left for Home, others having gone to live on the Peak. Much regret is felt at this closing-down, as not only did it usually send in the largest contributions to the bandage packings, but it was one of the very earliest units of the Associated Work Parties, being the direct descendant of the large weekly meeting organized by Mrs. Philips in the City Hall in the summer of 1915.

We bid it goodbye as a Working Party with regret, and hope that such of its members as are still in the Colony will find it pleasant and possible to continue their expert labours with one of the remaining centres.

For the purpose of "out manouvering" the bandits, and the saving of what to those interested would be a great loss and possibly life, it is apparent to all that such a "safety device" should be installed without any delay whatsoever so that those whose duties call them to our Island outposts shall have the fullest and best protection that can be afforded them.

Yours etc.,
INTERESTED.
Hongkong, March 24, 1919.

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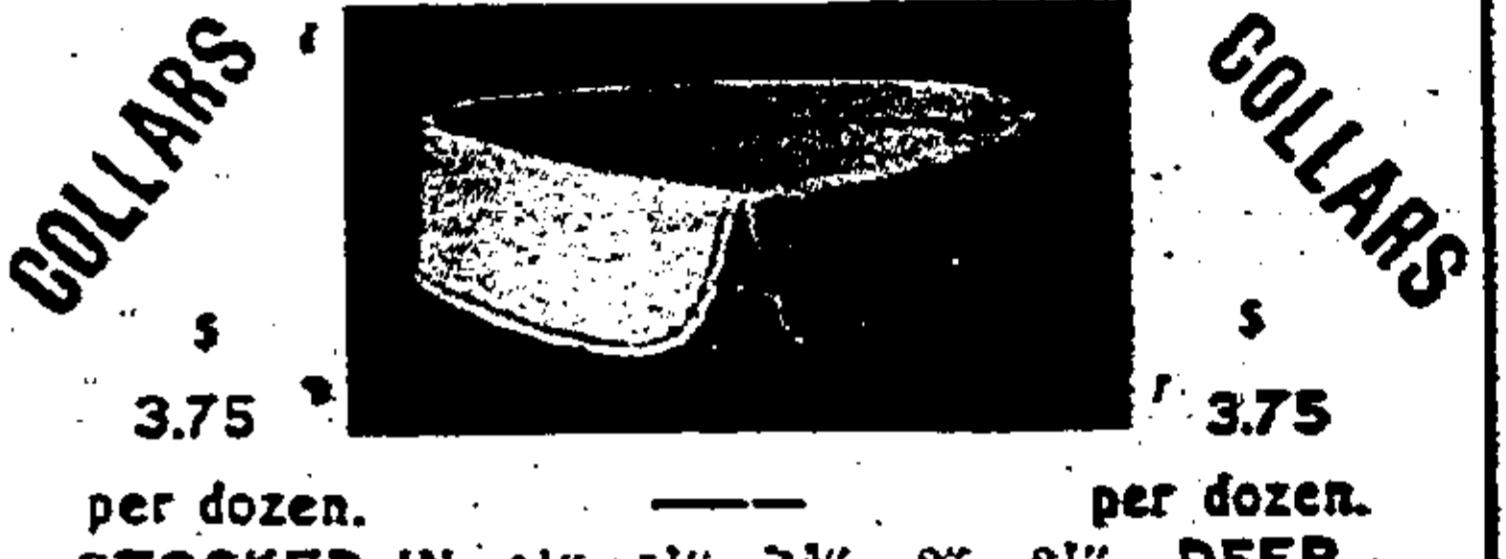
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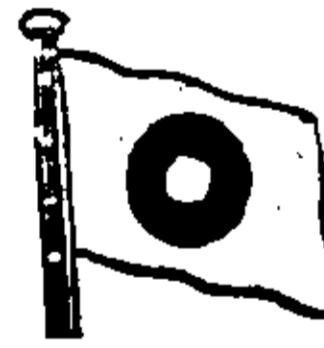
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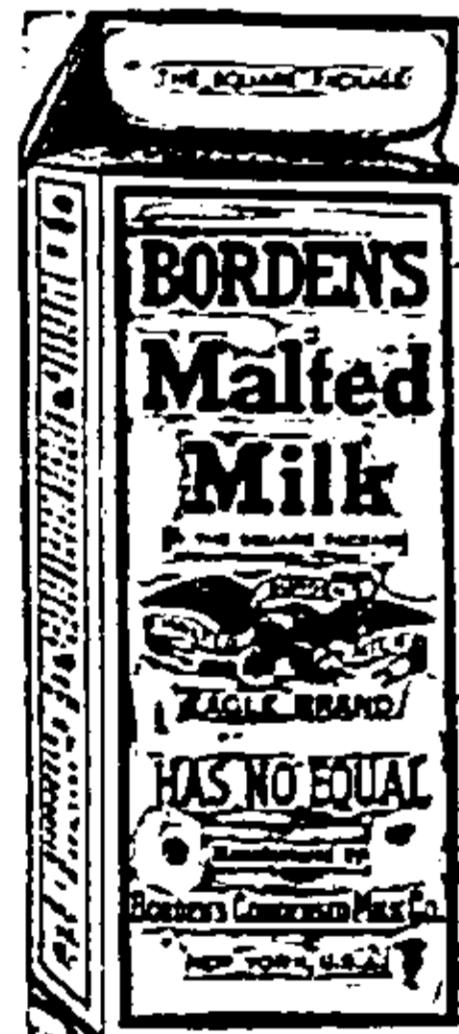
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STRIKE RIOTS AT GLASGOW.

BATTLE IN THE SQUARE.

The Clyde strike assumed a graver and more sinister character on January 31 (says a *Daily News* correspondent) when riotous scenes were witnessed in George-square, outside the City Chambers, and in the streets leading from the square. Stones and bottles were thrown by strikers, scores of windows were smashed, the Riot Act was read, bodies of police engaged in baton charges, and about thirty people, including two or three policemen, were taken to the infirmary suffering from injuries.

The Sheriff Principal was struck by a bottle and injured while reading the Riot Act. A group of men rushed at him and tore the document from his hand, whereupon the Sheriff spoke the words from memory. Two of the leaders, Messrs. Kirkwood and Gallagher, were arrested.

I moved freely, before the trouble began, among the huge crowd of fifteen or twenty thousand persons who had gathered in the square. The vast majority were orderly and good humoured, and only a comparatively small section had a mind for mischief. Many people, including women and some children, were attracted to the square by curiosity, and several of these were innocent victims of the violence which followed.

HOW THE TROUBLE STARTED.

The disorder began while the strike leaders, including Mr. Shiawell, Mr. Neil McLean, M.P., Mr. David Kirkwood, and Mr. William Gallagher were in the City Chambers awaiting an interview with the Lord Provost with reference to Mr. Bonar Law's telegram. Meanwhile, the Lord Provost was engaged in a private conference with magistrates and the Sheriff.

Just before half-past twelve a determined attempt was made by a section of the crowd to hold up a line of trams which were slowly forcing a way through the square. Several soldiers mounted the cars and tied up the trolley ropes used to pull the trolleys off the wire. Presently a strong force of police officers appeared from a side entrance of the City Chambers and, pressing the crowd aside, they marched as an advance guard for the first car until it was round the corner, when the officers returned to perform a like service for the driver of the second car.

RIOT ACT READ.

An ugly rush against them was organised, and for a moment it seemed likely that they would be broken up and isolated in the crowd. Swiftly rallying, however, they responded to an order, and in an instant they were belabouring their assailants with batons. There was a wild rush from this part of the square, but the police discontinued the charge as soon as a way was cleared for the trams.

Rushes of strikers with police in pursuit continued for some time. During the afternoon a tramcar was attacked and its windows were smashed by a crowd of strikers at Glasgow Green.

All the injured have left the infirmary after treatment with the exception of a police-constable who is suffering from head wounds.

Kirkwood, who was also

injured in the struggle in George-square, was formally charged at the Central Police Court this afternoon with inciting to riot, and was detained.

The strike leaders in the hall, hearing what had happened, demanded immediate admission to the Lord Provost's room, but this was refused, whereupon they dashed down the stairs and out into the crowd. A few minutes later the Sheriff and his colleagues descended to the front of the building and the Riot Act was read, with the accompanying incidents already described.

Immediately mounted police appeared and speedily cleared a wide space in front of the hall, were a strong force of constables gathered. Suddenly stones and bottles were hurled from the crowd, and without hesitation the police responded to the challenge. Hitting out vigorously, they advanced on the demonstrators, who were closely wedged together, and in the scramble for safety people were falling over each other in all directions. Many went down under the blows of the batons, but so far as one could observe in the confusion which prevailed the worst injuries inflicted were cuts on the head. Apart from the ambulance cases, several men and youths were seen hurrying away with blood-soaked handkerchiefs staining their wounds.

Although thousands of people rushed into the side streets the

square partially filled again after the charge was over. A few minutes later a volley of bottles and stones came from North Frederick-street, which leads off from the square near the City Chambers. Police officers ran across the open space into this street, where a crowd of strikers had completely smashed the windows of several licensed premises, probably in order to secure the bottles. The rioters retreated as the police advanced, but constantly assailed them with these dangerous weapons, and several of the constables were injured.

ORIGIN OF WINDOW SMASHING.

Turning into Cathedral-street, at the back of the North British Station, the rioters indulged in an orgy of window smashing as they passed the large Excise and Customs bonded stores and offices. The spaces in front of the City Chambers and the greater part of North Frederick-street and Cathedral-street were strewn with broken bottles and stones.

During this time Messrs. Kirkwood and Gallagher (the latter's head bandaged with a handkerchief) remained in custody inside the hall, and from their appearance they had evidently played a strenuous part in a melee. Mr. Shiawell had disappeared in the crowd.

Mr. Neil McLean tried unsuccessfully to secure the release of the prisoners in return for a pledge that the crowd would be cleared away from the square.

A further request that the two leaders should be allowed to address the crowd was granted, and from a balcony outside the Town Clerk's office Mr. Gallagher made an emotional appeal to the strikers to preserve order and to leave the square as quickly as possible. Mr. Kirkwood reiterated this appeal.

"The time is inopportune to do anything else," he said. "Don't be advised at the moment, and we will see what will happen later on." Within a few minutes a long procession was formed and marched to Glasgow Green.

TRAMCARS ATTACKED.

Later. As I write I learn that further rioting has followed the arrival of the strikers at Glasgow Green, that many bottles have been thrown at the High Court buildings, that a number of trams have been put out of action, and that iron bars and staves have been wrenches from railings.

Rushes of strikers with police in pursuit continued for some time. During the afternoon a tramcar was attacked and its windows were smashed by a crowd of strikers at Glasgow Green.

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Kirkwood, who was also

injured in the struggle in George-square, was formally charged at the Central Police Court this afternoon with inciting to riot, and was detained.

Dense crowds gathered in Glasgow last evening in front of the City Chambers. The police made several more baton charges to clear the crowds away. Mr. Shiawell, the chairman of the Strike Committee, has not been heard of since the first baton charge at noon.

David Kirkwood, who with another strike leader, W. Gallagher, was arrested is the deportee who was sent to prison under the Defence of the Realm Act for a breach of an order prohibiting him from entering Clydemont areas without permission. He was released in February, 1917, as a consequence of his state of health, and after giving an undertaking not to commit a further breach of the order.

HUSBAND AGE 15.

A maintenance order was granted at Acton recently to a married woman of 18, whose husband at the time of the ceremony, last August, was 15. He was now living with his parents. The boy had told the Court Missionary: "If I do work I'll contribute towards her maintenance."

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; B.—SALES;

B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks sa. \$730

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons b. \$410

North China b. \$123

Unions sa. \$1043

Yangtzeas n. \$345

Far Easterns n. \$26

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires s. \$175

H. K. Fires b. \$355

SHIPPING.

Douglases n. 99

Steamboats b. 231

Indos (Prai). b. \$32

Indos (Def.). b. \$158 sa. 159/158

Shells b. 160/-

Ferries b. \$35 sa. 16/36

REFINERIES.

Sugars sa. \$120

Malabons b. \$36

MINING.

Kallans n. 50/-

Langkata s. \$26 ss. 25/26

Raubs b. 2

Tronchos b. 37/6

Urals sa. 40/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves b. \$116

Kowloon Docks sa. \$160/160

Shai Docks s. 150 sa. 151

N. Engineerings b. \$243

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$106

H. K. Hotels b. \$91

I and Invest. sa. \$107

H'phrys Est. b. \$71

K'lonlans b. \$34

L Reclamations b. \$175

West Points b. \$69

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos ss. 1227/1

Kung Yiks b. & ss. \$304

Lau Kung Mows n. \$154

Orientals r. \$70

S'hai Cottons n. \$172

Yangtzeopos b. \$10.35

MISCELLANEOUS.

Green Islands sa. ex div \$8.03

Borneos n. \$15

C. Light & P. b. cur. rights 15/-

Providents n. \$81

Dairy Farms b. \$284

H. K. Electrics b. \$754

Macao Electrics n. \$334

Ropes b. \$304

Trams, Low Level b. \$71

Trams, Peak, old b. \$7.40

Trams, Peak, new b. cts. 75

Laundries b. \$160

Steel Foundries n. \$19

Tram, Peak, old b. \$184

Watsons b. \$8.15

Wm. Powells b. \$1.4

Wiseman's n. \$2.25

Hongkong, March 24, 1919.

HOME FOOTBALL.

Matches played on February 1

resulted as follows:—

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Hart of Mid. 4 Hamilton A. 1

Falkirk 1 Hibernians 1

Dumbarton 0 Rangers 1

Celtic 2 Kilmarnock 1

Patrick This. 1 Morton 1

Motherwell 1 Airdrieonians 3

Ayr United 2 Clydebank 0

St. Mirren 1 Queen's Park 1

Third Lanark 1 Clyde 4

LANCASHIRE LEAGUE.

Burnley 4 Southport V. 0

Bury 1 Blackpool 0

Everton 3 Manches. City 1</p

LEAGUE CRICKET.

C.R.C. v. R.E.

Four matches in the League were played on Saturday. The C.R.C. secured a big win over the Royal Engineers, the chief feature of the match being Lee's bowling, he taking four wickets for three runs. The Chinese were without Ng Sze Kwong and the Engineers were minus Lt. Col. Coles. Wei Lee San topped the score sheet for the C.R.C. with 36 and the best for the Engineers was only 14 by Major Taylor. Scores:—

C. R. C.

Yew Man Tsun, c Heath, b Waller	28
H. Ching, c Taylor, b Purnell	6
G. Lee, l.b.w. Raworth	13
Sam Pin Ping, b Waller	9
Un Hew Fan, b Waller	1
Wong Po Keung, c Waller, b Purnell	12
Wei Lee San, c Lawrence, b Waller	36
J. Wong, c Jawsbury, b Purnell	4
K. K. Wong, c Feakes, b Waller	5
Cheung Wing Kui, not out	11
Chan Tin Sung, b Rhodes	6
Extras	12
Total	143
Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Purnell	11 2 39 3
Raworth	11 0 47 1
Waller	10 3 18 1
Rhodes	6 12 15 1
Heath	3 1 12 0

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Capt. Wahl, c K. K. Wong, b Yew	2
L/C. Lawrence, c Yew, b Un	7
S. M. Jawsbury, b Yew	3
Sgt. Heath, b Yew	2
Cpl. Waller, b Un	1
Mjr. Taylor, not out	14
Lt. Raworth, c and b Un	1
Spr. Purnell, c Wong Po Keung, b Lee	13
L/C. Feakes, c Yew, b Lee	1
Pte. Rhodes, b Lee	0
Spr. Jackson, b Lee	1
Extras	3
Total	48
Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Yew Man Tsun	9 1 23 3
Un Hew Fan	7 1 19 3
G Lee	2 0 3 4

R. G. A. v CRAIGENGOWER.

Played on Craigengower ground, the Artillerymen secured an easy victory over their opponents, putting up the fine total of 195 for five wickets. Talfourd making 55, Lt. Sutherland 58 and Cpl. Mann 45. Craigengower went in to bat but found they could not take liberties with Athorne's bowling and their final score was 85 only. Scores:—

R. G. A.	
Cpl. Mann, b Abbas	45
S. M. Talfourd, b Abbas	55
C. Middleton, c Omar, b Abbas	3
Lt. Sutherland, c Goldenberg, b Abbas	58
Sgt. Athorne, not out	12
Sgt. Drummond, not out	18
Extras	13

(Total for 5 wkt. dec.) 195

Lt. Colman

Sgt. Major Harley

Bdr. Green

Gbr. Sharp

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.	
Omar	14 0 60 0
Abbas	19 1 62 4
Lammert	8 1 51 1
Goldenberg	3 1 9 0

CRAIGENGOWER.

A. Arculli, b Baines

E. L. Lamert, c Mann, b Baines

F. Thompson, c Colman, b Athorne

W. Omar, b Athorne

D. Rumjahn, b Athorne

M.H. Abbas, c Mann, b Athorne

W. Hall, c Sutherland, b Athorne

G. N. Manley, b Athorne

A. Goldenberg, b Athorne

S. Jex, not out

Extras

Total

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.	
Baines	14 3 42 2
Abbas	13 4 3 41 8
Sharpe	1 1 0

C.S.C.Q. v. NAVY.

An easy victory also characterised this match, the Civil Service winning by 77 runs only nine wickets falling. Five double figure scores were recorded for the Servants, the best being 39 by H. E. Strange. The best score for the Sailors was only 17 by Pay Lt. Holborn. Scores:—

NAVY.

Sig. Hack, b Bird	4
Pay. Johnstone, b Ling	10
Pay. Lt. Holborn, b Ling	17
Lt. Kennett, c Severn, b Bird	6
Pay. Robinson, b Ling	0
Sig. Bartlett, b Bird	10
Mr. File, b Ling	0
Sig. Foranloe, b Ling	8
Lt. Coombes, not out	4
Lt. Hake, b Bird	0
P. O. Clayton, b Bird	0
Extras	7
Total	96
Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Ling	10 3 30 3
Bird	10 3 39 3

CIVIL SERVICE.

A. E. Wood, c Bartlett, b Kennett	21
B. W. Bradbury, c Coombes, b Hack	1
C. Sara, c and b Hack	4
A. R. Duncan, b Kennett	15
P. T. Lamble, l.b.w. b Hack	6
F. Syme Thomson, h.w. b Coombes	14
H. E. Strange, c Foranloe, b Robinson	39
E. W. Hamilton, b File	13
F. Ling, c Hack, b Robinson	22
C. Severn, not out	0
Extras	8
Total	143
Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Purnell	11 2 39 3
Raworth	11 0 47 1
Waller	10 3 18 1
Rhodes	6 12 15 1
Heath	3 1 12 0

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S. Jex, not out

Extras

Total

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.	

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE COAL MINERS' DEMANDS.

London, March 20. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, dealing with the three reports by the Coal Commission said that Justice Sankey points out that the increased wages will involve the distribution of an additional £50,000,000 among the colliery workers, probably without raising prices to the consumers: furthermore that the present system of ownership and working in the industry stands condemned and either nationalisation or a method of unification by national purchase and/or by joint control must be substituted. Therefore the report recommends the miners henceforth having an effective voice in the direction of the mine. It condemns the housing in some districts as a reproach to our civilisation and suggests the immediate collection of a penny per ton on all coal won, to be applied to housing improvements. This would yield £1,000,000 annually.

The Government accepted Mr. Justice Sankey's report, including the undertaking to report upon nationalisation by May 30th, and the proposal that the Commission shall continue to sit and issue interim reports dealing with improvements. The Government agreed to immediately carry out the proposals contained in the Sankey report. Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that this involved the continuance of the coal control for two years. The estimated cost of the proposals would be £42,000,000, of which £30,000,000 would be obtainable by limiting owners' profits to fourteen pence per ton, leaving a deficit of £12,000,000 to be secured by various anticipated economies. Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that the Government has gone to the utmost limits to avoid a strike if it can. The Government will unhesitatingly use all the resources of the State to win quickly, as such a struggle can have only one ending or there will be an end to government in the country. (Loud cheers).

PEACE PRELIMINARIES.

Paris, March 17. President Wilson stands firm in the belief that the League of Nations Covenant must be incorporated in the preliminary Peace Treaty, the League of Nations and the Peace Treaty being indissoluble, and the League of Nations instrumentality being invaluable to secure operation of various parts of the Peace Treaty. In short President Wilson wishes to make the preliminary Peace Treaty a definite final act which can be presented to the Senate of the United States for ratification. President Wilson had a long conference with Signor Orlando respecting the differences between Italy and Jugo-Slavia. A satisfactory settlement is well on the way.

The Council of Ten will take up the report of the Commission on the territorial claims of Poland, affecting the new German frontier, specially Poland's outlet to the sea, recognised as necessary to the economic future of the new State. It is expected that the settlement will arouse great opposition in Germany. The Allied Governments have pledged themselves to assure Poland an outlet to the sea at Egosch and Danzig, as having immediately great economic development. It is hoped the United States will accept the mandate offered to act as protector of Armenia and adviser to the young Armenian Republic.

FOOD RELIEF.

Paris, March 12. On behalf of the Associated Governments, Mr. Hoover has stated that up to the end of February the Inter-Allied Relief Commission organised and delivered 745,000 tons of food to various European ports for the relief of distressed peoples, over half of which had gone to Rotterdam. Moreover 225,000 tons now afloat were en route to similar destinations. The British, French and Italian had already supplied 24,000 tons of grain to Vienna while the total expenditure by the American Government in this relief work had been hitherto over £51,000,000 sterling per month. Foodstuffs were now arriving regularly in increasing amounts in Poland, Serbia, Jugo-Slavia, Rumania, Belgium, Finland, Turkey, Montenegro and Austria-Hungary. Mr. Hoover claims that the operations for relief are as effective as can be expected in view of the shipping difficulties and the economic and political chaos which had to be surmounted. There was plenty of food in the world as a whole but the Allies must endeavour to help these European peoples to resume productive work as their salvation depends thereupon, because without self help the problem is beyond the financial abilities of the Associated Governments.

A BYE-ELECTION.

London, March 14. The West Leyton parliamentary bye-election resulted as follows:—
A. E. Newbourn (Liberal) 7934
J. F. Mason (Coalition Unionist) 5915
The vacancy was owing to the death of the sitting member, Mr. Wrightson.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

Paris, March 17. The relations between France and the Vatican seem to have taken a new turn from the recent call of the Archbishop of Paris on M. Clemenceau on the eve of his departure for Rome.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

London, March 21. An official message says: In view of the grave situation in Egypt and the High Commissioner's absence, General Sir Edmund Allenby has been appointed special High Commissioner for Egypt and Soudan. He is directed to exercise supreme authority in all matters military and civil, to take all measures he considers necessary and expedient to restore law and order in those countries and ordered to administer in all matters as may be required by necessity, maintaining the King's protectorate over Egypt on a secure and equitable basis.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph".)

UNREST IN EGYPT.

Cairo, Mar. 16. Crowds of students and street Arabs armed with sticks smashed shop windows and lamps and looted and attacked trams. They tried to set fire to the premises of the "Times" newspaper and demonstrated before the Residency and barracks.

Military restored order. A few demonstrators were killed and injured while 400 were arrested.

Three-thousand demonstrators attempted to reach the railway station of Tantah. The military and native police soon restored order. There were 22 casualties. The disturbances are due to the activity of nationalist leaders whose campaign, however, is absolutely futile as it has secured the support of only the students, small boys and the dregs of the population, leaving the mass of people unmoved.

London, March 17. Reuter learns that the position at Cairo is not regarded as giving cause for alarm. The military authorities have taken all necessary steps to maintain order. The movement is purely Nationalist and is not supported by the Fellahs, the Sultan throwing his whole weight on the side of law and order.

CABLE DELAYS.

London, March 17. In the House of Commons, replying to Sir A. Fell, Mr. Illingworth stated that several cables from England were at present interrupted, especially the Eastern Company's route, and delay in cable deliveries was largely caused thereby combined with the heavy increase in traffic. He was doing his utmost to secure a curtailment of Government cable traffic. All suitable cables were engaged on repairs, but the season was inauspicious for this work.

THE GERMAN WAY.

Posen, Mar. 17. Despite negotiations between the Allied Mission and the German Delegation for a Polish-German armistice, German troops are persistently bombarding villages all along the Posen front, shelling and wounding civilians and pillaging Polish property.

ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

Washington, Mar. 16. Rear Admiral Taylor has announced that the American Navy is ready to attempt a trans-Atlantic flight by a flying boat within a month. He added that officials in Washington believed a British airship would attempt to cross next week.



FOCKINK LIQUEURS

1679

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph".)

THE POLICE UNION.

London, March 17. The War Cabinet has refused to recognise the Police Union.

A BIG COMBINE.

London, Mar. 17. Messrs Vickers are absorbing the Metropolitan Carriage Company, making a total capital of £25,000,000.

CHAIN OF BONFIRES.

London, March 18. The Overseas Club has promised to co-operate with the committee organising a chain of bonfires in the United Kingdom on Peace night by helping to secure a chain of bonfires round the Empire on similar lines.

GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAYS.

London, Mar. 11. In the House of Commons, Sir Eric Geddes foreshadowed the extensive electrification of railways. Heavy electrical locomotives had been tried and proved most successful. In order to get rid of "empty haulage" the Government proposed to acquire all the privately owned railway wagons. The wartime railway organisation would continue for two years: thereafter he looked for the establishment of a central commission in London and a district commission representing the Government and district, and labour for the zones into which the country would be divided. He thought agriculture would be best developed by motor traction although the extension of light railways was contemplated.

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR DEMANDS.

Sydney Mar. 17. New South Wales Labourites are demanding guarantees against unemployment and a 30 hours week for miners.

CANADIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Ottawa, Mar. 17. Members of the indoor Civil Service have rejected affiliation with organised Labour at present but the decision will be reconsidered later.

A BYE-ELECTION.

London, March 17. The North Londonderry bye-election resulted as follows:—
H. T. Barrie, Unionist, ... 8,933
P. McGilligan, Sinn Feiner 4,333.

GERMAN AFFAIRS.

Bale, Mar. 16. A message from Vienna says that the German-Austrian Assembly has passed a Bill incorporating German-Austria in the German republic.

Copenhagen, Mar. 17. A message from Berlin states that Herr Noske has withdrawn his order that anyone fighting against the Government will be shot.

Amsterdam, Mar. 17. War Minister Botha has dismissed practically all the German ex-Commanders on the Western Front and has forbidden them to leave Germany owing to the possibility of being court-martialled.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The film that everybody is talking about.

"SHOULDER ARMS."

COMMENCING
THURSDAY,
AT THE
VICTORIA.

WE SELL EVERYTHING IN
THE MUSIC LINE.

JAMES LAU & CO.

TEL. NO. 2916. 26 WYNDHAM STREET.

LIBERTY MALT BEVERAGE.

San Miguel's Special Brew. Guaranteed to be non-alcoholic but tastes and looks like Beer. It Creates an Appetite, and Ensures Good Digestion. Recommended for Children, Women, and the aged.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

VICENTE ATIENZA.

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Tel. K115.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY
CHEMISTS.

14 Queen's Road, Central.

WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCES

TO-DAY

(MONDAY, March 24th,

TUESDAY, March 25th,

FRIDAY, March 28th

and

DINNER DANCE

on

THURSDAY, March 27th.

THE "TELEGRAPH" IS

THE FEATURE PAPER.

LOOK OUT

On MONDAYS for

CURRENT COIN

On TUESDAYS for

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY

On WEDNESDAYS for

MODERN MODES

On THURSDAYS for

MUSICAL JOTTINGS

On FRIDAYS for

ROBBIE'S LETTER

On SATURDAYS for the

PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

Note the day on which your favor to feature appears.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB

A N extraordinary General

Meeting of members will be

held on WEDNESDAY March

26th in the Club House at

5.30 p.m.

Business—Alteration of rules,

a copy of proposed rules can be

seen on the Club notice board.

L. J. BLACKBURN,

Hon. Secretary.

Hong Kong, 20th March, 1919.

MARTIN'S
SAPIOL STEEL
PIPE SPILLSA special article about the
SAPIOL STEEL PIPE SPILLS
which is now being manufactured
in Hong Kong.The SAPIOL STEEL PIPE SPILLS
are now being manufactured
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